ON SATURDAY

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Men's Cutaway Suits.

Men's Sack Suits.

The wildest scene that has probably ever been witnessed in the house of represent-atives may well be called revolutionary. I thought atone time it was soing to result in actual violence. You would have imagined

from seeing democratic members rear and tear up and down the aisles that some great

he rules of the house, an absent member may

and said: "Take your appeal, the people are inference in favor of action, the people are inferested in what we do not how we do it." [Applause.] I submit to you, as western representativemen, if that is not what the people

are interested in! Are they not desirous that

he house and the senate shall proceed with

ered with bythe tactics of obstructionists who propose to delay and to prevent all legislative proceeding. Now, them was a purpose in this. There was an object to be accomplished. It was declared before that

house convened, before Speaker Reed was elected, that during this congress no legisla-tionshould be had except that favored by a

democratic minority. It was deciared that at the coming election, which is now before us,

democrats would be in a position to go before the country and indite the republican party on the ground that it had made promises to the people which it had failed to redeem. [Applause]. This pro-gramme, however, did not win. We put a

man in the speaker's chair who had the nervito declare what the rules ought to be and

what a majority of the members said they should be. [Applause]. What is more, these rules are not yet what the people of this country demand. These rules must go one onestep farther. Let me say right here that

I askno more for the republican party than I am willing to concede to the democratic party.

Should the democrats obtain a majority in the nexthouse of representatives for one would say continue these rules, they are proper; en-

force them, if you can as ably as Speaker Reed has done. [Applause]. It has now been decided that a member present shall be counted as present when he is plainly in sight, even though he may refuse to answer to his name. To avoid this the obstruction

ists now undertake what is known as the "sneak." When a call is had for the

purpose of determining the number of members present, there will be a response from perhaps two hundred and fifty members. Within five minutes from that time, you can get responses only from

the republicas who happen to be present, while every democrat is not only as silent as the grave, but he is nowhere to be seen. It is

now proposed as I saw by the papers this morning to adopt an additional rule making it a contempt of the house for any member to

leave after a call of the house and before or during the next succeding call,

for the purpose of breaking a quorum. I sub-

mitto yours representative menof the state of Nebras kaif this is not right and if such a rule

should not be enforced. The member who purposely violates it should be subjected to the censure of the house and as is proposed be

required to pay a fine of 8000 as well. [Applause]. Under rules which permit the trans

action of public business, democrats were un

able to carry out their original programme. They are unable to go to the country as they

proposed, and say that the republican party has failed to carry out plages sacredly made to the people. Legislation, utterly without

parallel in all the history of past congresses has been had. The equal of it has never yet

people and the country have been passed. Bills have been considered which are bene-

ficial to every class of the people, to the masses, to the working man and to the farm-ers. Among these bills Irefer with especial

onethat I took a great investin; one that I had the honer of preparing and presenting and advocating and finally successfully secur-ing its passage—I refer to the "eight hour bill." [Great applause I I do not claim any creat credit or close by resourced what I are

ceeded in doing; I do not claim that this legislation goes to the extent of doing full justice to the wage-workers of the land; all I

claim for it is that it is along step in the right direction. [Applause.] It declares in the first place that eight hours shall constitute a day's

work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by the government or who may be

at the place where they may be engaged in working. Severe pennilles are provided for any violation of its previsions. It is made

pride to one that I had semething to do

great credit orglory by reason of what

Measures of the utmost importance to the

been known.

hs business of the country, and not be inter

your appeal, the peop

and said : "Take

The Republican Party Extolled for the Good that it Has Done and Its Record of Standing by the People.

Hon. John L. Webster Tells the Story in Glowing Words, Governor. Richards Repeats it with Telling Emphasis and Congressman Connell Clinches it With Solid Facts and Indisputable Arguments.

to devote the space necessary for a reproduction of the excellent speeches made at Plattsmouth by Hon. John L. Webster, Hon. W. J. Connell and Hon, L. D. Richards.

For the purposes of the campaign, stenographic reports of these brilliant speeches are

Webster's Enthusiastic Speech.

Hon. John L. Webster said: I am one of Hon. John L. Webster said: I am one of the persons appearing on this platform not as a candidate for an office. I have nothing to commend me except what I may happen to say, but I am here rather to bein my friends who are candidates for office to get one. [Voices, "Get there." Laughter.] Already by the action of their convention tonight. I take it that we have planted this man Bryan. [I set in laughter and appliance.] By the -flost in laughter and appliance. By to-morrow's surrise, when you people have sep-arated from your homes to mingle with your friends, going to your business, let libe up-permost in your minds to tell the people that when election comes, vote for Council and yote against—[lost in applause.] I know nothing to commend Bryan to the

consideration of this people except that he seeks to tear down the prosperity of this sees to lear down the prosperity of this country by battling against the lariff system in every speech which he chooses to make. From his lips there bursts forth the words "free trade," "destruction of wages," "destruction of property," simply because he believes by that that he can punder to the willing voices of the ignorant people. On the other hand william J. Connell, the representative in concress stands here to right, adsentative in congress, stands here tonight ad-vocating the principles of the great republi-can party, of which we help to form a part and whose barner we have keptaloft in the state of Nebraska from 1867 to the present time. For twenty-three years have we elected the republican ticket at each election, and God helping us we will elect it this fall.

[Applause.]
Lought to tell this people that during these twenty-three years we have learned some thing of what it costs to be a republican and in these later days of ours we will show to the people that we are still republicans at heart when the time comes to put the ballots

in the box. [Appliause.]
There are men in this state who learned their republicanism with my friend Tom Majors downat the great battle of Shiich.
There are members who learned their republicanism with Tom Majors at the great battle of Ft. Downelson. of ft. Domelson. There are men here who learned their republicanism when it cost something to be a republican, and I ask you gentlemen, will you forsake your soldier and comrade to put a ballot in the box for a man who is trying to tear down our institutions and who as I am informed served in the confederate army. [Voices, no, no, applause.]
We have men here, too, who 'earned their republicanism with our young friend Rich-

republicanism with our young friend Richards, who at the breaking out of the war, when but a mere by, stood before the mustering officer. The mustering officer observing his tender years, said, "Boy, stand aside." But the present secretary of war said, "You do not know what is in the ancestry of that boy," and the mustering officer said. "Take your place in your company," and he went forth in his youth to battle for the great republic, and will the ord soldiers forsake him now? [Voices, "No, no." Applause.]

On the other hand, there has been a demo cratic convention. It adopted a platform. It declared in that platform that the democratic party had always been the friend of the farmer, but before it adjourned it had been insted for its governor the only man perhaps in this state who ever went down to Chicago and gambled on the products of the farmer ne board of trade. Applause and laughter. Alittle further down in this platform the democratic party declared that it had ever been the friend of the laborer, yet before it adjourned it nominated for governor the only

man in the state who ever appealed to the governor to call out the militia and the federal soldiers to suppress— [Lost in appliese and laughter.] [A voice, that is right.] right: that istrue. lime is too short for me to go over the

many things that I might say, but it is mear ing midnight. [Voices, go on, we will stay with you; we are in no hurry.] In that same democratic platform they declared that they were in favor of free ballot, yet I know the fact that there sat in that same congress with W. J. Connell twenty same congress with W. J. Connett twenty-five democratic congressmen whose com-bined vote, by reason of fraud, ballot box stuffing riot and murder did not equal the vote which sent W. J. Connell down to Washington from this district. There are twenty-five democratic congressmen, holdin their seas as the result of fraudulent elections, whose combined vote was not equal t the vote of the delegate from Dakota, yet the twenty-live democrats voted against the ad mission of Dakota, declaring that she had not population enough to criticle her to representation. [Applause]. I tell you we want to teach the democratic party that a free ballot and a fair count is not for Nebraska alone, but that doctrine, if goodhere, is good for the entire republic. I tell you we are tired of this suppression of colored votes in the south

by democratic fraud. [Applianse]. That same democratic platform in referring to the federal election law denounced it as a force bill. Let them call it a force bill. There never were any great results achieved for by the use of force. When signed the Magna Carta was force at hand. When declaration of independence was there was force at hand in the American colonies. When the battle of the was fought there was force moving the great machinery. Afterwards, during the rebellion, when Lincoln sat in his house and signed the emancipation prelamation de-claring the liberty of 4,00,000 people, there was force all over the states of the south.

I teliyou there is nothing to the question

[Loud Laugther.]

of force, but there will be a moral force which will pass the federal election law, and when it has passed it will spread its wings over the ithas passed twill spread its wings over the southern states, where it shall never be de-faced white you and I live. [Applanse.] That same democratic platform denounces the action of Speaker Reed for trying to state a fact. Applause. I am one of those people who thank God that we found are publicanto put in the speaker's chair that could compet poople to vote, when there is legislation to go in congress, for the benefit of the republic. The people sent these democrats down to congress to legislate for the welfare of the great republic. dd notsend them down there to sit like Egyptian roummies in their seats and refuse to answer to their names when they were called. These democrats in congress stand there or sit in their places, but when the speaker orders a roll call they get up and file out in the cloak rooms or the great corridors for fear they would be compelled to answer to their names, and that their names should go upon the great books of the nation. These lemocratic members in congress always tried oraise a disturbance and never to advance business; they were always there to draw their salary, but never to do any work. |Ap their salary, but never to do any their salary, but never to do busi-manuse! Always there but never to do busi-manuse! Always there but never to do business, but it seems to meas I have read their alstory, and as I have seen it from the gallery, that they were always present when there was an opportunity to raise a little hell.

My friends, the reputican party has at heart the issues and the welfare of the whole people. Its wisdom is wide sweeping, and meating the entire republic. I cannot ight undertake to consider what has been before congress and what has been ac-complished. In looking over the state where misguilled people have gone to preach heries and disunion, and trying to defeat the old

The Bre was unable Welnesday morning to devote the space necessary for a reproduction of the excellent speeches made at Platts to the excellent speeches made at Platts of truth. Will you forsake Richards for this man Powers the alliance candidate for gov-emor? He would make the people believe if he were elected that he would cause the leaves upon the com stalks to become greenbacks and the ears of corn silver dollars [Applause.] And Barrows tries to make the alliance people believe that he could run a ratioad better than Vanderbilt. [Applause.] Way upnortha man named Kemin says the earth is all right, the soil is all right and the cli-mate is all right and the corn is all right, but that the government is all wroag. (Ap-plause.) Has it come to this that the people of this country have so lost their heads as to desert the old time-tried principles and array themselves into hostility, and to follow after the hersies of such people as those I have spoken of who falsify the truth, mislead their comrades and raiseup new parties to engulf the standard bearers of the republican party? I tell you follow republicans, some of us Itellyou, follow republicans, some of us have listened to republicanism from such republicans as Oliver P. Morton, Benjamin Wade, Henry Wilson, and the stering truths as taught by the stalwart Rescoe Conkling. while today we are drinking in the solid traths of republicanism as it drops from the lips of John Sherman in the senate, and from that other il-lustrious statesman with his doclustrious statesman with his doc-trine of reciprocity, James G. Blaine. (Ap-plause loud and long). I tell you it is too late to go back. We have got to move on-ward and when the next election is over, I would like to say to this convention, that as enshusiastic as you came down on this train from Omaha, and as you are in this convention tonight, with bands of music, march down to Lincoln with Richards at the head. (Applause.) When that great day shall come we will have great repoleing and we will pull the cork out of the jug and let (Lest in

> Speech of Hon. L. D. Richards. Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I was very much interested in the remarks of

was very much interested in the remarks of the gentleman who preceded me, and especially in the tribute that he paid to this grand state of ours. I came to Nebraska tionment bill that is to be passed twenty-three-years ago, without a dollar in my pocket. I love Nebraska, for all that i state in the union. Appliance. Nebraska is the only state in the union having more than have one partition that doubles her representative that doubles her representative that doubles her representative. my pocket. I love Nebraska, for all that I have onearth is here. I have prospered with the state; I have witnessed its growth in population from about one hundred thousand in 1867 to upwards of eleven hundred thousand at the present time. We have a taxable property in this state of about \$50,00,000, while the true value will approximate \$1,000,000,000, and I believe the time is near when it will be returned for taxation at its full value as provided by law. This marvelous progress and growth has been brought about under the wise policy of the republican party. ader the wise policy of the republican party. Applause. Last pring when I was reading in demo-

Lastspring when I was reading in demo-cratic and alliance papers their turde against the state and its poverty. I had the curiosity to look into the matter a little and see as to the condition of our banks and the money therein. Much to my astonishment I found that the banks of this state had a deposit be-longing to the people of this state of \$42,000, 000; that the money in banks or capital was something like \$23,000,000, making a grand total of \$55,000,000. With our 1,100,000 peo-ple it will make something like \$50 per capita it will make something like \$60 ner canita Nebraska today has more money in herbanks belonging to the people than the state of It did not seem to owa. [Applause] It did not seem to me hat with this condition of affairs we could

so bad | voff. The campaign spon which we are just er tering is in many respects the most im-portant one in the history of the state, and strange as it may seem, our democratic friends claim to have a hope of success. You sk me how. I will tell you, as they have been doing, by villfying the fair name of the state, by appealing to the passions and preudices of the people, by magnifying our mis fortunes and close times. We have encoun tered an object creating disatisfaction among the people. We know full well that there has been little money in general farming and that very few lines of trade will show much increase of wealth during the past two ears. This condition of affairs is eyond the control of my party organization yet the democrats and democrate profess to have the panacea. They form new parties with the design arrong the leaders that such new organizations shall be a sort of a half way house, the road leading half way into the democratic camp. They know full well that it is a difficult feat tolanda life long republican by one step into the demo cratic party. He must be bandled carefully the hook must be well baited and the bard We realise that the rank and file of the n lance movementare carness, loyal men; that the leaders of that party are being aided and mcouraged and that the democratic party for their came to carry on their came paign with is not denied. The alliance is o outhern origin. Colonel Polk president of the southern farmers' alliance, has said that the southern alliance with the democratic party propose to save the credit of this nation from estruction by the grand army boys. They say that they will come north and with the help of the alliance in the north and west elect democratic congressmen who are in sympathy with that idea. We know the recon this state regarding this movement. Her in this district the independent movement nominated Schmater Van Wyck. Here was an opportunity for our democratic friends to endorsea manin sympathy with their provisions. They did not do it. They nominated Mr. Bryan. The atlance can have but on result, and that is the election of democrats In the Second district they nominated a democrat with a record. The democrats promptly endorsed him. In the Third disrict the alliance independent movement nominated Mr. Kemm. He baving been a one time a member of the republican party, was not according to the democratic faith and they put up a man of their own. You go to your legislative districts and there you will find as a rule that where the independent move-ments, where the independent party have placed in nomination alliance democrats they have been promptly endorsed by the dermo cratic conventions. On the other hand when

say is that I hope you will go home and en-courage to the best of your ability our alli-ance republican friends to do this. [Ap-Hon. W. J. Connell's Speech. Mr. Connell was loudly called for, and when he made his appearance was received with exultant cheers and the waving of hands and hats until he was at length introduced by the chair. Mr. Connel the spoke as follows:
"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of
the convention—For some reason, I hope for a good and sufficient one, you have waived the formalities of the convention of two years ago and have dispensed with the nimety ballots that then seemed necessary to a result. You are evidently in favor of ballot reform. (Laughter.) Pechaps I view your action from an interested standpoint, but when I recall the tedious process of the last conversational convention, and rememcongressional convention, and remember the suspense and uncertainty which continued until the wee small hours of the moraling, I cannot but onclude that an improvement has been

made, and the action just taken, even though

cratic conventions. On the other hand where republicans have been nominated they have

with equal promptness placed men of their own particular faith as members of the legis

lature. Our republican alliance men know these facts, and I believe they will be foun

the republican processions next Nevember

fighting for honest government. Applause.
There are a great many of our First district gentlemen here, and all that I have to

It may not be entitled to rank alongside of the Australian system of voting, may nevertheless be regarded in the line of ballot reform. I recognize however, that the true purpose of every voting or ballotreform is to gire hosest expression to the will of the people. I hope you have succeeded in doing this tanight. [A voice, "we have."] For in that event we can safely predict what his just been done is but the prejude to the glorious victory which will follow on the 4th of Novembernext [Great applause.] "For the first time in the political history of this congressional district a convention is "For the first time in the political history of this congressional district a convention is assembled with no differences to adjust, either personal, political or sectional. Harmony prevails, good feeling exists, while unbounded enthusiasm is manifest on every ride. Lancaster on the west, most generously extends a hand of welcome and friendship to Douglas on the east [applause], while big Richardson at the south sends greetings to little Sarpy on the north. Surely this is a good omen, and I believe I am justified in concluding, also, a tribute of which any man may feel justly proud. I am deeply sensible of the honor which has just been conferred upon me by the unanimous vote of this convention. Out of the depths of a grateful upon me by the unanimous vote of this convention. Out of the depths of a grateful eart! thank each one of you for this splendid manifestation of your confidence and approval. I desire also to make grateful acknowledgement to the delegates of the several county conventions by whose action has been made possible the good feeling and harmony which here prevails. This renountations the several country conventions are the statement of the several conventions.

tion, so manimously and enthusiastically conferred. I assure you is doubly prized. I regardit notonly as an endorsement of my first term of congressional service, but also as an evidence of the loyalty and active also is an evidence of the loyalty and active interest of friends who in my absence have with the greatest enthusiasm, and with the greatest success, cared formy interests. It is evident that although absent, I have not been forgetten. Your coming together from every county in the district with a common purpose which has just been declared, is to me most greatifying proof that my efforts to serve you and to represent the interests of the big

most gratifying proof that my efforts to serve you and to represent the interests of the big First of Nebraska have not remained unnoticed or mappreciated. [Applause.]

"With regard to the future, I can traly say that if I am re-elected I shall endeavor, even more faithfully and effectively, to represent every interest of the entire district, and to the best of my ability perform the double duties which will be required of not. [Applause.] I much regret that a reapportionmenth as not been made in time to give Nebraska the representation in the Fifty second congress which we are fairly entitled to under the census which has just been taken. The the census which has just been taken. The great west is much in need of its full quota of epresentatives, not only to demand, but to in-

as well as a solid south. [Applause.]

"We need the wide-awake independent
menthateome from the west and northwest,
and the day is not far distant when the great west will be such a recognized power in con-gress that our great interests will re-ceive the consideration and the protection that they justly deserve. I believe in the course taken as a rule by western representatives—an independent course—a course in the interest of the people—a course which I believe the people will in the future both recognize and appreciate.

"While I amproud of the honor you have

done me tonight, and while I greatly appreciate a second renomination at the hands of a republican convention—I can say to you out of the depths of my heart that I am proud tentimes over, ave, ten thousand times over, that I have the honor to represent this great, growing and prosperous state of Ne-braska. (Applause and cheers) The one of all the states that his most forget to the front in the past; that comes upunder the emporone representative that doubles her repre-sentation, while New England has remained sentation, while New England has remained at a standstill. To carry the comparison allttle further, the increase Nebraska has made is equal to that of all themiddles tates combined. (Applause.) It is equal, also, (and let us thank God for giving us this magnificent country that makes itso) to the increase of the entire representation of the solid south. (Applause.) It is also one-dith of the great west. Certainly this is a magnificent showing, and one which, as citizens of this state, we can all be justly proud. "Let us go back a little in our recollection to review the past, and, in the light of that, what a magnificent future light of that, what a magnificent future we have before us. In 1800 the entire popu-lation of Nebraska was a little over twenty-We had then something over a hundred thousand. In 1850 it had quadrupled.
We had then something over a hundred thousand. In 1880 it had increased in like proportion.
We then had something over four hundred thousand. Teday, in the year A. D. 1890, we ne to the front with 1,300,000, [Applause. That certainly is an increase of which we have good reason to feel proud, and it is an increase that I think justifies me n expressing the great pride that feel to represent in part to magnificent and presperous a state."
"I said that I behaved in independence of action. I have in mind the words of advice

of that great and good man who perhaps is most beloved of all our party leaders. I refer toour first great standard bearer, Abraham Lincoln." [Great applause.] When Governor Oglesby of Illinois was about startingout in his political career, Mr. Lincoln carneup to him and in that friendly, familiar way that was peculiarly his own, said, "Dick, let me give you a word of advice, It may help you in the future; it may carry you on to success in your political career. It is this: 'Hold your ear close to the ground that you may hear the voice of the people; that you may hear the voice of that the peo-heed that voice and never fear that the peo-heed that voice and never fear that the peoheed that voice and never lear that the peo-ple willlead you wrong." [Applause.] To this advice, Governor Oglesby says he owes whatever success he has had. Now, I be-lieve in an independent course. I will not however, have the time tonight to go into a detailed discussion of the great questions which are before us. I hope as time rots on to have the opportunity to see many of you at your homes and in the counties in which you reside. I propose, unless I am recalled to attend to my duties in Washington to make athorough and full canvass of the district, and in that event I will see very many of you. I shall endeavor to carry forward the standard you have placed in my hands, and if possible to carry itto victory. [Applause.]
A few weeks ago I received at Washington acopy of an Omaha paper containing the platform of the democratic party of this congressional district. I commenced to read it at the bottom—that is the way to read a democratic platform—turn it upside down and read it backwards. [Laughter and applaise.] I struck a certain resolution. I plause. I struck a certain resolution. I runbed my eyes and looked at the top of the page to see if I was reading in the right column, I found I was, I read it again. It seemed to me that the form of expression could have been somewhat improved, but notwithstanding I found myself in cordial sympath, with the purpose of the resolution, which was extending the congratulations of that convention to the king of protection, the father of recipreity-the white plumed loight, James G. Blaine [Great applause.] Thave thus far failed to see in print the response that Mr. Blaine seat to the scre-tary of that convention. [Laughter.] For some reason it has not been published infer, however, it is in accord with the speech te made soon afterwards at Water-From the speech becould have selected about twenty words ben a complete reply and thetelegram would have read: "Without protection the United States after the ravages of the war from 1861 to 1865 would have been por indeed; with protection every section has flourished and prospered, grown and become great."

Perhaps these words are the ones that were incorporated in the telegram received by the secretary of that convention, by the secretary of that convention and that accounts for the democratic silence which followed. Now there are differences regarding the tariff even among republicans, but let me say that there is no necessity to ge outside the ranks of the republican party to settle those differences. We can do it within the lines of the party, and I hope it will be done. Let us wait until we see what is the final action taken before we criticise too severely. I am frank to say, speaking for my self alone, that I have not been in full accord with the tariff bill as originally proposed by the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives. I believe, however, that it will be so perfected and completed as to be generally acceptable to the people of the country. The issue presented by the demo-cratic party is not a difference in adjusting the tariff, which we all say should be re-duced to the greatest extreme possible con-sistent with protection. It is not that, but the well defined difference between the two great parties is protection on the one side and free trade on the other. [Applause] Another plank of the democratic platfore rects special attention to the present rule of the louise of representatives, which they declare are revolutionary. Now you were not there, I was. If you had been you would arree with me that the conclusion of the democratic party of this district in declaring that those rules were revo-lutionary was true. [Applause and laughter.]

man in his opening statement this evening. He made reference to the alien contract bill.

Youth's Sacks and Frocks.

tear up and down the aisles that some great outrage was being perpetated—some great wrong was being done to them and the country. And what was it all about! What did it all mean? Why, it involved merely a declaration of the simple fact that a member plainly in sight of the speaker, and refusing to answer, was in his seat and did not vote. It simply presented a proposition as to whether a majority of the house would be permitted to transact legislative business or whether they should be at the mercy of the minority. Not another question was involved. Under the constitution and under the rules of the house, an absent member may the rules of the house an absent member may be taken from his home and brought by force and put in his seat. No one pretends to question that, but the democrats undertake to say that after this is done nothing is to come of it. He may sit there, look wise, refuse to open his mouth and accomplish more by doing so than by making vigorous opposition. The American people do not favor any proceedings of that kind. Major McKinley summed up the whole controversy as he turned upon the democratic obstructionists when they declared their purpose to take an appeal from the ruling of the speaker to the people, and said: "Take your appeal, the people tandhere not only to favor these bills, but to

> Carry it a little further. Pickup the little nsignificant pin that you may seelying on the doorand look at that and what a story it will tell you. If you or I were called to man-ufacture anumber like it, how many would we make in a day! With the necessary wire, ippers and a hammer, perhaps a hundred By improvements in machinery the number irst made by hand was gradually increased untila single workman was able to manufac ture 4,800 pins is a day. About a century ago reference was made to that fact by Adam Smith, and he pointed to it as the marvel of the age. But what is the situation today With improved machinery a single man will now manufacture 72,500,000 pins in a day, equal to what could be manu-factured a hundred years ago by 1,532 men. In view of facts like these is there not some-thing in this question! It is one I feel an interest in, because it is one that I believe in one I believe in most deeply, earnestly and sincerely. I believe at the same time in the rights of every class as well as in the rights of the workingmen. I believe in legislating in the interest of the farmer as well as in the interest of the wageworser. I perhaps am willing, in fact, I know I am ready to go much further than many in this direction. I know my views are in conflict with the views of some of you. I believe that this great government should not only control, but should own the telegraph lines and therailroads [applause! of the country; that this great nation should protect its people by owning and oper-ating all interstate lines which carry the products of the farmers to market and which

When he issues, as he has done, for his pur-chases of silver, bills of so large a denomination that they can never reach the people, and as a result go back for immediate redemption in gold, he does the people a wrong. That is not an execution in good faith of the provisions of the bill, and Mr. Windom must change his present policy, or be condomned by all true representatives of the people. [Applause and cries of "Good. and I know many objections have been urged against it. The principal and most serious denominations as will enable the people to use them—twenties, tens, fives and twos. Let them go out to the people and there they complete and perfect, and while it is true in the government, of a power that would be that it applies only to laborers and working actually in the employ of the government or working for government contractors, it establishes a precedent which is of infinite of infinite in the government of the government, of a power that would result in a centralization in the government, of a power that would be danger on. one is that it would result in a centralization will remain, with no danger of coming back for immediate redemption, as do these bills of larger denominations, which are returned by the Wall street sharks who seem to be in league not only value to the wage-workers of this country in ing thinking people. They know today what their great and grand struggle for a roluctranspired vesterday. They are as well in-

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

CONTINENTAL

CLOTHING HOUSE.

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Our Lines of Fall Overcoats and Suits are all in. The largest stock we have ever shown in Light and Medium Weight Winter Overcoats.

We claim that the quality of our goods, the low prices quoted, the overwhelming variety of our

stock and our reputation for handling only first class goods is sufficient guaranty that you can spend your money to better advantage with the Centinental than any other house in the city.

On Saturday we will offer a special line of Children's Suits, ages 4 to 14, All-Wool Cheviot,

At \$2.50 Per Suit.

All sizes. These mixtures cannot be duplicated for less than \$5.00 outside of the Continental.

SPECIAL LINES ON

Boys' Long Pant Suits Prices \$8, \$10 and \$12.

Every precaution is taken to have your purchase satisfactory. No goods are misrepresented, and it is well known that if goods are not satisfactory, money is cheerfully refunded. This has been our method since our opening. Our success in business we attribute to these facts.

FREELAND, LOOMIS & CO.

tion of the hours of tou. [Applause and cries of "Good!"] I wish to say in this connection that my efforts in this cause are not yet completed. There are other measures which I hope to secure the passage of, that I believe will greatly aid and benefit the workingmen of this great country. There are also other measures to which reference might be made which have been passed during the present session of congress that are of infinite value to the laboring men of the country. Some of these have already been referred to by the chair-It is an important measure. It prohibits the employment of non-resident allens for the purpose of taking the places of working men purpose of taking the places of workingmen in this country. It will go a long way toward stopping the evils that exist at the present time. It is a bill that I had the honor of doing much in the way of perfecting. It has now passed the house and will indoubtedly pass the senate during the present session.

In addition, are two other bills, to which reference has also been made; one the prison contract bill that prohibits the use on the part of the government of any material manufactured by convicts in penitentiaries; the others bill which prohibits the employment of convicts upon government work in the construction of government toildings. I standbere not only to favor these bills, but to

indicate them as measures in the right diction. [Applause.] I say to you now, what I earnestly believe, hat the great overshadowing question of the lay is the labor question. It is above and lay is the labor question. It is above and seyond every other question in far reaching nportance to the people of this country, he people must recognize the rights of abor, and to such an extent as will do jus tice to the wageworker. You may say you are not specially interested in this thiss. Stop a moment and think.
What is your business! Are you a merchant
a Omaha, Lincoln or Plattsmouth? Where will your prosperity come from in the future if not from the workingmen of the country! What will be the consequences to those ngaged in carrying on trade or business inless the workingmen are prosperous! We soint to the fact that of all the nations of the arthour own is the one in which the workng men are the most prosperous, the one in which they are the best fee, the best clothed and the best paid. That is true to a large extent; but at the same time there are thousnds and tens of thousands who are not only inderpaid, but are out of employment; men who desire employment, but who are unable to get employment, not for the reason that hey are unwilling to work, but for the reason that owing to improved machinery and the length of hours of employment of other workmen there is no apportunity for them to earn their daily bread. Look at the in-ventions of the present day. What are they tending toward! What is to be their effect! Are inventions a blessing merely to the rich and a curse to the poor! This is one of the problems with which we are brought face to ace. I read the other day in the Iron Age hat a machine had just been perfected where by coal—a square three by five feet—could be nined within the short space of five minutes. Now, when you put this machine to work what is to become of the miners! Where are hey to find employment? Are they to go on rade, or are you to meet the question by reucing the hours of tolland increasing wages hat is the question. Carry it alittle farther. notice the perfection of another machine thereby asquare hole can be made in iron plateas quickly and easily as a round one could formerly be made. In other words, a workman, with the assistance of this machine can now do in aday what a few years ago it ook thirty-eight men to do.

carry on the fractions to market and which carry on the great commerce of the nation. I say that the day is not far distant when this will come about, improbable as it may seem at this time I know there are some objections to it engaged by my government contractor. It provides that the pay shall not beless than the pay of other laborers in like employment

formed as many of these statesmen who unwith the present secretary but every past secretary of the treasury without reference to whether he was a republican or a demodertake to legislate for taem. They know what is going on and there is not a particle of danger from centralization of power in this crat. [Applause.]
I am rejoiced to see the good feeling that here exists tonight. I believe it will go beyond this convention. I believe it is good leaven that will work in the masses and will result not collected. country that will do harm to the people. people can protect themselves with the ballot which can execute the freeman's will as lightning executes the will of God. I do know whether you will in congress long enough

draw a bill that will more completely

punishment of any parties reation or management of

terests. The bill known as the lard bill has passed the house in spite of the most terrific

opposition by the democratic party. It is a bill that cannot help greatly benefiting the

farmer. It is one that has been demanded by

to increase the value of the hogs on the farms of

this country at least fifty toninety cents each, a fair estimate, as generally conceded, being 80

cents for each hog. Consider that for a mo-ment. Fifty thousand hogs in this country. A saving of \$40,000 to the farmers—and re-

member that Nebraska as well as Kansas and lowa comes in for its proportion. The passage of this bill was strongly opposed

by the southern democrats, especially by those who represented the cotton seed oil in-

dustry. A southern member representing that interest, went before the agricultural committee and states that the profits to the

outhern farmers by reason of the demand for outton seed oil was \$28,000,000 per annum.

Now, the farmers of the west, no doubt, re

joice to hear of the prosperity and success of their southern brethren, but it will not delight

hem to know that the demand created for cotton seed oil was for the purpose of using

it with lard produced by themselves, thereby taking just so much money from their own

pockets and transferring it to the pockets of

he southern farmers. [Applause]. That is

what has been done.

I can only make brief references to some

of the other important bills which have been passed by a republican congress.

A bill has been passed which redeems to

the country over eight million acres of land heretofore granted to railroads; another bill

organizing Oklahoma has been passed; another creating two new states. In addi-tion, a silver bill has been passed in spite of

the opposition by democrats. [Applause, it is not just such a bill as I favored, as I ad

vocated, or as I contended for, but, like the

labor bill, it goes a long way in the right di

rection. [Applause]. It provides for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each

week-equal to about \$5,000,000. Five mil-lion dollars in currency, as a result of this bill, will go out to the people each month, thereby increasing the circulating medium to

that extent. That certainly, is something, and if the bill is only executed in good faith it will result in great and per-

it will result in great and per-manent benefit to the people of this country, and I want to say right here to the extent that my voice, or my

of this bill will be honestly executed. [A

plause.) I know it is not executed today

the spirit with which it was passed. The action of Mr. Windom is not such as can

commend itself to the people of this country

want the silver legislation executed in good faith. We want bills to be issued of such

the alliances and by the farmers of the cou

leaven that will work in the masses and will result not only in a victory so far as this congressional district is concerned, but in a grand, glorious victory to our entire state ticket. [Applause.] All that is required is active, earnest work on the part of individual republicans, and as a result we will achieve one of the old-time victories.

We are not ready to turn overthe old ship without reference to whether she is merely perfect or secure the passage of a bill that carries out the views I hold regarding this matter but if I am kept there a reasonable time I will say to you that I propose to make a good, houest effort in that We are not ready to turn over the old ship without reference to whether she is merely leaking or in a sinking condition. [Applause.] We propose still to stand by the colors. Wo will put Mr. Richards in command. [Great applause.] We will send Tom Majors to the front [applause], and place wherever duty may require, his most able ineutenant, our friend Hill from Gage, who is present with us. It may be that the grand old party which came into existence with the selection of Abraham Lincoln as its standard bearer [applause] is about to go to pieces, but there is certainly nothing to indicate it here tonight. If we can judge by the enthusiasm that now prevails redirection. [Applause.] But this congress, notwithstanding, has accomplished much already in the interest of the farmer. This congress has passed a number at bills that have been demanded by the farmers—a list without a parallel in the history of national legislation. For many years a demand has been made for a law against trusts and combinations. No such legislation has been had until this congress. A bill in re-sponse to the demand of the farmers was pre-sented, reported on, and is now a law. I chal-lenge any legal gentleman, of either party, to the subject of trusts or that can go further in the way of crushing them out or preventing future wrong, s than the bill which has al-ready become a law. In the first place it provides that every contract or combinajudge by the enthusiasm that now prevails republicantsm will continue to exist long after
its defamers have passed away (apptause),
long after every other organization brought
into existence for its destruction is ion in the nature of a trust in restraint of trade or commerce shall be void. It goes further and confers special jurisdiction on dead and buried. [Applause.] It may be that Lincoln was not a perfect man but one such has ever dwelt on earth. It may be that the circuit court of the United States to the republican party is not a perfect party-none such has ever been known in history, ancient or modern. But one thing is certain, otherwise, and to issue its process to any state in the union to compel any party en-gaged in an unlawful traffic to appear and so long as wrongs remain to be righted, evils to be corrected, or liberties to be protected. answer. It gives the court full and ample power to enjoin any trust or combination. just so long will the republican party con tinue to exist. [Great applause and cheers.] In addition, it provides that any person injured in his property or person by reason of any trust or combination shall have the right A Reprieve for the Condemned. bring an action and recover damages three Wretched men and women long condemned It also provides a sufficient penalty for the may in any way attempt to corner the products of the country. This bill has been passed. It has become a law. A law has also been passed endowing agricultural colleges. Still another bill has been passed protecting farmers and their interests. The bill because the law bill has

to suffer the tortures of dyspepsia are filled with new hope after a few doses of Hostetto suffer the tortures of dyspepsia are filled with new hope after a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This budding hope blossoms into the fruition of certainty, if the Bitters is persisted in. It brings a reprieve to all dyspeptics who seek its aid. Flatulence, heartburn, stuking of the pit of the stomach between meals, the nervous tremors and inservoir of the stomach between meals, the nervous tremors and insomnia of which chronic indigestion is the parent, disappear with their hateful progenitor. Most beneficent of stomachies Who can wonder that in so many instances it wakens grateful eloquence in those who, enefitted by it, speak voluntarily in its be half. It requires a graphic pen to describe the torments of dyspepsia, but in many of the testimonials received by the proprietors of the Bitters, these are portrayed with vivid truthfulness. Constipation, bilicusness, muscular debility, malarial fevers and rheumaism are relieved by it.

Electric Light Poles. Chief Gailigan of the fire department thinks that the electric light company, in fact, all the electric companies of the city, are becoming negligent in complying with city ordinances regulating the putting in of poles, stretching of wires, etc., about the city. Last night he said to a Bee reporter: "These poles and wires are a nuisance. The companies have become so independent they will not repair walks more than half the time where they tear them up to set new poles. Where they do pretend to repair the walks they do it in a slipshod manner that is a disgrace. These companies ought to put their wires underground or obey the ordinances regulating their pole business."

To Dispel Colds.

Headaches and fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bit-ious,or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

Danger in the Wells.

A Sixteenth street physician states that yphoid fever is epidemic in Florence, A. umber of cases have occurred and several of them have proved fatal. The town is without eithera physician ora drug store and is compelled to depend upon Omana for medical services. The cause of the disease is supposed to be in the use of water from wells which were dug by the Mormons in 1848 and have been in constant use ever since, many of them not having been cleaned out during

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum was driven en-tirely away from Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Peshtigo, Wis., by Burdock Blood Bitters. equal as a blood purifier.

Fourth Ward Republicans.

The Foorth Ward republican club will hold meeting at Washington Hall this vening which will be addressed by Hon. L. D. Richards, candidate for governor, Mr. W. S. Strawn, Mr. W. F. Gurley and other able speakers. All republican clubs in the city are invited to attend.

Seventh Ward Demferat . The Seventh ward Boyd and Bryan dem

eratic club will meet at Rohlf's hall, Twenty-sixth and Walnut streets, this evenattendance. Judge Norris and wife of Crete are in th

city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Eaker

Pears' soap is the most elegant toilet adjunct